BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS, $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1857.....NO. 21.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
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Do. do.	6 do.....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-8w—15-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4—56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

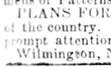
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-ly.

LAW NOTICE.

E. G. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.



PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Fast dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-ly.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[802-1t—52-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been apppointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REMOVING South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teachy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.
JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856 ☞75-1w—14-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. B. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—62-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL-WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For farther information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

PACK DOGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-6m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

General Notices.

10,000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
Of 40's, 80's, and 160's.

IF DELIVERED before the 10th of February next, cash will be paid, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.
Jan. 16, 1857.—20-2t.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of New Hanover.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Margaret Anderson *vs.* John Q. Anderson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.
Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.
Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.
N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.
Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
Dec. 26th 17-12t

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.
A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.
Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York:
25 bags prime Laguayra COFFEE;
25 " " Java "
15 " " Rio "
50 boxes " CHEESE;
15 bbls. " SUGAR CRACKERS;
10 boxes " " "
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
Jan. 9.—19

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 19-3m

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.
This is a desirable place for a public house, the building having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.
Dec. 19.—16-ts.
Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—12-tf

Schools.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
S. J. FAISON, A. B., Superintendent.

THIS SCHOOL commences its Second Session on Monday, the 19th of January, 1857. The department in Agricultural Chemistry is still continued, under the charge of Prof. R. H. Drysdale, his laboratory being now replete with all necessary chemical apparatus. A Gymnazium has been fitted up on the grounds near the Academy—a feature in the School which will no doubt receive, as it justly merits, the cordial approbation of every patron. A company of Cadets is also in process of formation, in which each individual of the company will be drilled for one hour during each day; these new and valuable features being projected and conducted solely by Prof. Drysdale.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at its intersection with the Fayetteville Stage Road, this being of easy access from any point on or near these routes. Parents and Guardians will find few situations affording better advantages for the education, moral, physical and intellectual, of their children and wards.
Terms per session of twenty weeks, as follows:

Primary Department	$8 00
Higher English Branches	12 50
Classical Department	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of Apparatus	10 00
Incidental Expenses for this Department	2 50

No deductions from the time of entrance will be made, except in cases of protracted sickness; children being admitted for a whole or a half session as desirable.
Prof. Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., as heretofore.
Board may be had in good families at from $8 to $10 per month. Six or eight can be accommodated by the Superintendent. J. MIDDLETON,
Jan. 16th—20-4t Secretary of Board of Trustees.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.
Tuition for Primary branches.....$ 7 00
Middle course..... 10 00
Highest..... 15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.
F. A. NEWBERRY, Secretary.
Stricklandsville, Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-tf.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

LOOK OUT FOR LOST NOTES.

ON the 22d day of December last, the subscriber lost, or had stolen from him, his Pocket Book, with some money in it, and the following receipts and notes, viz: A. Empie's receipt for a note on Duncan M. Bryant for ($950) nine hundred and fifty dollars; a note on L. Peacock for eleven hundred and forty odd dollars, with a credit of $100, Dec. 20th, 1556; a note on Alfred Smith, payable to J. W. Edwards, for about twenty-seven dollars, and a note on A. C. Dickinson for fifty dollars, with two credits, one of $20 and the other of $10.
All persons are forbid trading for any of said notes, or receipt; and the makers of them are requested not to pay them to any one but the subscriber.
A reward of ten dollars will be given to any one who will deliver the said notes and receipts to the subscriber, at Whiteville, N. C. E. E. LEE.
Jan. 16th —20-6t

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Astbma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay, almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat are arrested, and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.—Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they having living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agents below named have to furnish gratis to every one.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Jan. 16th, 1856—20-2m

Importance of a Witness.

A Cincinnati paper tells a good story of a Frenchman and his jealous spouse at one of the hotels of that city. The lady indulged herself continually, as soon as closed with her mispronouncing husband, in hysterical upbraidings for his imaginary delinquencies in ogling the ladies at the table, and at last things grew so bad that the following denouement transpired. The lady led off, as usual, with much emphasis:

Monsieur, however, had reached the culminating point of human endurance, and he retorted in a vehement roulade of broken English, interlarded with French expletives, until the fair one seized his case of razors in an apparently desperate determination to commitsuicide.

Seizing her arm with one hand he pulled the bell-rope violently with the other, a summons which was speedly answered, for the waiters, whose organs of inquisitiveness are usually well developed, and had been religiously listening outside of the door, to what was going on within. As soon, however, as one entered the chamber, our gallant Frenchman relinquished his hold of the lady's arm.

"Ah, ah! Madame," hissed he between his teeth, "you shall cut your throat, eh? *tres bien*, ver goot, no cut your troat so quick as you like. *Mais I* has one leetle witess as you cut him yourself. Ah, ah, *ma chere, sacre*, if you cut your troat, cut him right away."

PERFECTLY IMPARTIAL.—Old Judge R—— was in some respects a very remarkable man. He was never known to speak well of anybody; and never suffered any one to be praised in his hearing without rebuking the eulogist, and picking some flaw in the character of the person eulogized—whether it were John Summerfield or George Washington. Yet the judge, though cold-blooded, selfish, and illiberal, in the extreme, was reckoned a man of sterling integrity in all financial or other business matters, and for that reason, together with his undoubted good sense, enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was for many years judge of probate, in his county, and filled the office to the satisfaction of the public. "How does it happen," inquired one of his townsmen of another, "that such a crabbed, ill-natured old cuss makes such a popular judge of probate?" "Why," replied the other, "it's a plain case enough—it is owing to the justice of his decisions. He can't help being *perfectly impartial*, for he *hates everybody just alike!*" The remark sounds like a joke, but it contained the real solution of the problem.

Receipts of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The receipts of cotton the present season at all the ports reach one million six hundred and fifty thousand bales, which is an increase over the receipts of any previous year, excepting the last. The shipments to England from this port, the past week were 13,000 bales.

The Impending War between Prussia and Switzerland.

The foreign news published yesterday announced that diplomatic relations had been suspended between Prussia and Switzerland, and that they were on the verge of war. To show the origin of the difficulties between the two powers, we subjoin the following article written by a correspondent of the New York Commercial a few weeks ago:

What awful thing has been done by our sister republic of Switzerland, to stir up the wrath of the despotisms that encompass her? How happens it that the little strip of territory called Neufchatel, a territory thirty miles long by nine or ten miles broad, has become an apple of discord among the great powers of Europe? What is there about this little

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1857.

NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

TO CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE PRESS.

We respectfully request Correspondents to write their articles for the press on one side only of the paper. When written on both sides, it gives us considerable trouble in dividing out the copy to the compositors, and often delays the appearance of the paper beyond its regular hour of publication, or, the appearance of the article for one day. We beg those writing for the press to bear this in mind.

All orders for advertisements, or other business, (except Editorial matters,) must be left up stairs. The Editor cannot attend to the business transactions connected with the establishment.

Re-Survey of the River and Bar.

Through the courtesy of a friend, we are enabled to lay before our readers the report of the re-survey of the inlets to our river, recently made by Lieut. J. N. Maffitt. We have no doubt it will be read with interest.

The Pilot Laws.

Our attention has been called to the act passed by the present Legislature, repealing in part the 17th section of the 85th chapter of the Revised Code, and we have been surprised in looking over our files to find that it has not been published in the *Journal*, as was our intention, and indeed our impression, until an examination has satisfied us that by some means it has been omitted or neglected. The act is as follows:

AN ACT

To repeal in part the 17th Section of the 85th Chapter of the Revised Code.

SEC. 1st. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That when any Master of a vessel shall refuse a pilot in going either up or down the Cape Fear River, then each pilot so refused shall be entitled to the full pilotage in the same manner as he would have been had he been actually employed for the purpose of piloting such vessel.

SEC. 2d. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the 17th Section of the 85th Chapter of the Revised Code, as may conflict herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3d. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1856.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
W. W. AVERY, Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

The present appears to us a proper occasion to correct a strange misprint, which we find in the report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 9th of December, and published in our daily edition of the 12th and weekly of the 19th. The portion of the report in which this misprint occurs is as follows:

The following bills and resolutions passed their second reading:

The bill concerning fish in Roanoke and Cashie rivers.—The bill to repeal 17th section 85th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning *pistols*. [Mr. Holmes made an able speech in favor of the bill.]

In the above it will be seen that the word "pistols" is printed instead of "pilots." It was in favour of the bill now published concerning *pilots* that Mr. Holmes made the able speech referred to by our correspondent. Accidents and mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, and newspapers are not exempt from such occurrences.

☞ We are again without communication with any point north or west of Goldsboro'. There is no getting to or from Raleigh, either by the Central, or the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Gentlemen who left here on Saturday, have not been able to make their way to the Capitol, but are still on the road. A few miles above Goldsboro' on the Central Railroad, the snow has accumulated in drifts in the cuttings, to the depth of nine or ten feet. We do not know what the effect of yesterday's rain may have been. Not sufficient, we fear, to make much impression upon such masses. And the terrible frost of last night and this morning, of course arrested the incipient thaw.

Mr. Price, our associate, visited Kenansville this week, it being Duplin County Court week, and he found the state of the weather there totally without precedent. The stock was suffering with the cold, and it was feared that numbers of cattle would be lost. Turkies, chickens, and other domestic fowls, where at all exposed, had been much injured, and many had died.

The accounts by the train from Weldon last night, represent the storm and cold as having been terribly severe in that section of the State. The snow had drifted into the hollows and lesser vallies, making the whole surface of the ground appear comparatively level. There are painful rumors of persons having gone to hunt up stock, and getting lost in the snow in these hollows, where it was many feet deep. It is feared that some lives have been lost. Before the train left Weldon yesterday, a despatch had been received there, representing the state of things at Petersburg, and North of it, as without any parallel. About the reported depth of the snow—24 feet—there is, of course, some mistake; it was probably 2 feet 4 inches on an average, but drifted in many places to an incredible depth. Many persons had perished from cold and exposure. No mail from the North has reached Weldon this week.

The Wilmington and Weldon Road is now clear and open throughout, owing to the arduous exertions of the Superintendent and other officers. It is still hard to get water. The same difficulty is experienced on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, although we have not heard that any serious obstructions have been occasioned by the snow.

We understand that the heavy sleet extended at least as far South as Montgomery, Alabama, and that everything between here and there is covered with ice. The telegraph is working very well South of us. North and West it is not.

Upon the whole this appears to have been the most severe ice and snow storm that has visited the Atlantic seaboard for very many years—if not in fact the worst one of which there is any memory or tradition. The freezing of the river at this point was a circumstance without a precedent. Every place that we can hear from, has been having its own "spell" of weather upon a corresponding scale.

On Monday the thermometer stood 6 above zero at Augusta, Ga.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Duplin Court.

Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather, very few persons were enabled to get to Kenansville this week. Of course, but little business was done. The annual hiring of negroes, which usually takes place in Duplin on Monday and Tuesday of January Court, was postponed until Saturday, when it is hoped the weather may be more moderate and the attendance larger.

Our Duplin County friends have our best thanks for the kindness they manifested towards us in coming forward and settling their bills, which they did to a much greater extent than the limited attendance might have led us to expect.

THE CROPS.—So far as we have been able to learn, from sundry conversations with our planters, we should think that the cotton and sugar crops in this parish will not reach two-thirds of general average; indeed, some say not more than half the crop of cotton and not more than a fourth of a crop of sugar.—*Bayou Sara Ledger, 10th inst.*

From the Daily Journal, 21st inst.

Failure of the Mails—Moralizing in a general way—Adam and Eve and the state of the Weather.

Yesterday we received one paper from a point outside of the State. To-day the mail brought us *nothing*. Neither paper nor letter, word nor message.—We are isolated—cut off—left to the freedom of our own will. This is one of the misfortunes entailed upon us by the fall—one of the results of "man's first disobedience;" and the thought carries us away back to those earlier times when such things were not—when frosts and snows came not and mail failures were unknown. We have no news—nothing to write about. Now, inasmuch as our first parents got us into this unpleasant position, we think it is only fair that they should help to get us out of it. Let us therefore turn for a while to "the good old days of Adam and of Eve." We don't mean to preach, we have no time to do much of anything.

Man fondly looks back to a primeval time when his race was holy and happy. The traditions of the heathen, and the revelations acknowledged by Jew, by Christian and by Mahomedan agree on this; for the system of Mahomet acknowledges the revelations of the prophets and teachers of the Jewish faith, and attaches a sanctity to Jerusalem only less great than that which it accords to Mecca and Medina, the birth place, and the tomb of its founder, whose mother is said to have been a Jewess.

Whilst the active West is the seat of scientific discovery and physical progress, the meditative and stereotyped East is the fountain of religious faith and abstract speculation. Mediately or immediately all the sects of the earth, with their dogmas, may be traced to its fertile bosom; even the numerous persuasions that divide christianity are found to have had the advocates of their peculiar doctrines and creeds among the earlier Eastern professors of the faith preached by the Apostles.

It is, perhaps, due to this common origin, either through direct revelation or confused tradition, that nearly all place the scene of innocence and happiness in the midst of shady gardens and running waters, where spreading trees would afford shelter from the noon-tide sun, and flowing streams refresh the atmosphere of a climate so warm that clothes were unknown. Such is the picture drawn by Moses, and such, or nearly such, is the faint tradition of nearly all the faiths of heathen nations who have not sunk to a point below humanity. It is in accordance with that yearning of the heart which comes upon all when wearied with the battle of life—when the chains of what is called civilization have worn our spirits, as it were, to the bone, and we would gladly throw off its shackles and be as careless and as happy as the first pair, who had no ebills or want to guard against—no rivals to excite jealousy—no appearances or pomp to keep up—no lost friends to mourn—no past errors to deplore.

But how uncivilized were the primitive pain.—They knew not of stately mansions, with gilded mirrors and costly carpets. If Eve ever saw her own fair face, it was in one of the streams that went forth out of Eden, or better still, mirrored in the clear depths of Adams loving eyes. She trod on a flowering carpet fresh from the hands of the great creator, so soft that even her own delicate and youthful foot was not softer or more delicate in its touch. She knew not of *Crinoline*, nor of *Moire Antique*, and would have been much puzzled by a hoop. She had no French Cook, nor Italian Music master. Her ambition did not prompt her to turn Bloomer, for as Adam had no B——loomer garments, she could have no temptation to steal them. A very uncultivated young woman was Eve—not at all a strong minded female—not a fashionable one, we fear. Almost a savage, but for her gentleness. Almost a simpleton, but for the divine lore that she received directly from converse with heavenly visitants—or, and this is more likely still, for Eve was not ashamed to acknowledge Adam as her head—that she received from these visitants through Adam.

And Adam too, how much was he behind the age—he knew not even if the rivers of his paradise were navigable for steamers—poor fellow he knew not even what steamers were. Of all the things over which men toil and upon which they vaunt themselves he was profoundly ignorant. But he and his fair wife were fresh from the hands of their maker whose image they bore, pure and unpolluted. They had a world for a heritage, and in all its wide compass not a pain to be endured, not an enemy to be conquered.

Of what we call civilization they had none—arts—arms—manufactures—all that represents the toil of the body or the mind they dreamed not of. They were skilled in nought but to love God and one another and to be happy. And they were happy, O, how happy.

Well, we all want to be happy. Happiness is what we are all toiling after. Do we not toil too hard? Is not the ideal we set up far too artificial? Surely it is. Is not much of what we call civilization worse than barbarism in that it carries us farther away from the standard of happiness presented to us by revelation?

It seems to us at times when wearied and tired with the constant battle for existence—when depressed in spirit by the disappointment of some cherished plan, that the Mosaic account of man's happier state, agreeing as it does with the primitive traditions of all the earlier oriental race, is transmitted to us more as a lesson than as a history. Apart from that greater lesson of obedience to the divine commands, and the terrible consequences of disobedience, as shown in the fall of man, there is also this lesson to be derived: That happiness is to be found in what is simplest and most natural, never in what is artificial and forced. That the wearisome efforts of an over civilization are badges of unhappiness. Eve never wore an apron until after she had fallen.

We have seen many statues of Eve, but none that fully came up to our ideas or conceptions of the character. Since we all claim to have sprung from her, the sculptor is too apt to confer upon the fair young bride of Paradise the characteristics of the matron—the mother of Cain, of Abel, and of Seth. This is Eve, but not the Eve of Paradise—not the Eve of the poet's dream. Powers' Eve is especially liable to this objection. At the Crystal Palace we saw a statue of Eve just after the fall. We don't remember who was the artist, but it was a far superior work. It was no full blown Magdalene, but a young girl, shrinking with the first painful sense of burning shame—the offspring of disobedience. Weighed down by the first consciousness of evil derived from eating the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge. It was a poem in itself, while Powers' is but a piece of exquisite workmanship—a statue and no more.

The Fire Department.

All water was frozen yesterday, and even the very recollection of the water thrown by the engines on Saturday was congealed so hard that we forgot to put an account of the parade upon paper, even although it came near costing us our dinner, as we staid down street "a purpose" a long while after the dinner hour.

The turn-out was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Howard looked remarkably well indeed. We agree with the *Herald* in wishing that there was another engine—a more powerful one would, we think, be desirable. The difficulty does not appear to be so much in throwing water, as in getting it. None of the streams on Saturday were full, for want of a full supply of the element.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

Something of a Frosty, if not Worse.

Most of the writers and would-be legislators on the subject of Revenue, even while they deprecate direct protection to any particular interest, yet still do extend that very protection—not incidentally, as they claim, and appear to think, but in fact directly and discriminatively.

As an instance of this, let us cite the item of raw material entering into manufactures, as silk, wool, hides, and innumerable other things. It is generally proposed to admit such raw materials duty free, while the manufactured article pays a tax equal to one-fourth of its whole value. This is said to be for the encouragement of manufactures. How does it operate upon other interests?

What constitutes the raw materials of agriculture? Apart from climate and soil, which depend little upon act of Congress, cheapness of all goods that have to be bought. Cheap iron for ploughs and other implements; cheap machinery, cheap railroads to convey produce, cheap clothing and store goods for the men engaged, etc., etc. In fact, to make use of a somewhat contradictory expression, manufactured goods are the raw materials of agriculture. Why then should the unworked stock of manufactures be exempted, and all the burden thrown upon the worked stock essential to the full development of agricultural prosperity.

But it appears to be thought that manufactures require in an essential manner the fostering power of the government, and agriculture requires to be restrained, burdened and held back, and this in face of the fact that our urban population has gained more rapidly upon our rural population than has been the case even in the over populated regions of ancient Europe—that in fact the tendency of our people to congregate in cities and manufacturing towns to the neglect of the country is one of the most alarming features of the times. That the proportion of city to country population at the North and East is greater then it is in France or Germany—that Massachusetts which has no agriculture worth speaking of, and is totally dependent upon manufactures, is always vaunting her growth in wealth and taunting the strictly planting States of the South with their comparatively stationary position, while, at the same time that she vaunts her wealth she is whining for protection—she wants to get duty free the raw materials of all she manufactures, but wants a heavy tariff to "incidentally" protect all the manufactured goods she sells to the South.

All this is wrong. All such admission of goods free for the benefit of any particular interest must cause the amount of duty which they would yield, to be paid by other classes of goods and other interests. All discriminative Legislation *for* one interest is discriminative legislation against some other interest or interests.

☞ The snow yesterday, up at Weldon, was some sixteen inches on a level, and at different points on the road it lay in drifts four and five feet deep, rendering a rapid rate of speed impracticable and precluding the possibility of making connections. Owing to the unprecedented coldness of the weather, tanks, pumps, hose and pipes, at the depots were frozen up and unavailable without great trouble and delay.

However, the roads North have made no connection, and therefore the detention of the through mail does not belong to this road.

Captain Fremont himself went with the train that left here on Sunday afternoon, and fought his way up to Weldon. He got down last night about 11 o'clock. He had a night of it going up.

We noticed ice floating down the river this morning, which had formed above we suppose. We never noticed the like before, although we have heard such things talked about as being not at all unusual in old times. It is not so cold to-day as it was yesterday or Sunday.

We got some three or four papers to-day. None North—none from Raleigh or Fayetteville.

P. S.—We since learn that this morning early the river was actually frozen over from bank to bank, a thin sheeting of ice having formed at slack water from the wharves on this side to those on the opposite side. The occurrence is unprecedented, at least those who have resided here over thirty years, assure us that they recollect nothing of the kind.—The ice was a quarter to a half inch thick.

[*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

☞ Our holy and sanctimonious British brethren seem to be getting themselves into business on both sides of their Indian possessions. Persia on the West does not appear to have satisfied them, but they are now hard at it with China on the North East, bombarding and taking Canton, and kicking up a muss generally. There is evidently a mistake in the telegraphic account—the Hoogly being the branch of the Ganges upon which Calcutta is situated. We know of no branch of the river at Canton which goes by that name.

Upon the whole we rather like that somebody should give John Chinaman a good thrashing. He stands badly in need of it. He has been acting like a surly cur, affecting to think all "the rest of mankin" mere trash in comparison—returning unopened the letters of our President and of the Queen of Great Britain. Unamenable to reason—cowardly and cruel—it is only right that the cur should have his ears and tail cropped, and we find no fault with Bull for taking the job in hand. But suppose Mr. Bull's big son had taken the same thing in hand, what a bellowing the old fellow would have kept up.

Before the world is many years older John Chinaman's brother, of Japan, will have to learn civility. If the civilized world will have anything to do with these people, they must do it on fair terms—they must be taught to know their places.

Nicaragua.

We can hardly tell what to make of the news said to have been received from Central America by the Texas at New Orleans. It is said that Henningsen has beaten the allies at Grenada and effected a junction with General Walker at Rivas. Walker's army is represented as being in good spirits, while the allies are fighting among themselves.

It is stated that the Costa Ricans, protected by the British fleet, had seized the boats on the San Juan River. They are in possession of the main points on the River.

Now we think that all this must be taken with considerable caution. The accounts by way of New Orleans are all, or nearly all, favorable to Walker, or, at least, framed to promote his cause, and the story about the interference of the British fleet is too well calculated to stir up the excitable feelings of our people not to lead us to suspect that it has somehow been interpolated with that view. Henningsen may or may not have done as has been said. We presume he has cut his way through the besiegers of his position at Grenada, which goes to show that they are a very poor set; but we fear that after doing so, he could bring but little assistance to Walker. Henningsen is an educated soldier, which Walker is not, and therefore his presence in the field is something. The difficulty is, that day by day the resources of Walker's army become less. Government he has none, since the country is all or nearly all in the hands of his enemies, and he is simply encamped with a few adventurers in certain military positions. We don't believe he has any native Nicaraguans serving with him. He can, therefore, have no hold upon the country but that of conquest.

Cold! Very Cold!! Snow! Very Much Snow!!

We need hardly inform our readers that we are in the enjoyment of a very considerable snow, and that the cold last night would have done credit to Greenland or the Franconia Notch. This, we think, is the first snow of any account that we have had here for five years past, and it is worth having in order to enable the very young America to form some idea of such things without going North for the purpose.

No doubt snow is a very beautiful thing in its own way, but it is so cold while it retains its purity, and so sloshy after it loses it, that upon the whole, we, for one, don't care for having it oftener than we do have it.

Will anybody go a sleighing? There is snow enough to "make believe," and cold enough to require wrapping, and justify sitting very close. O, ye youthful individuals who have horses, turn out some sort of a utensil upon runners, and go it while you're young. The chance isn't much of a chance, but it is the best chance you will have.

The wind about nightfall yesterday was a most eccentric wind, and blew in all directions, east, west, north and south. We faced to all points of the compass, and still the snow drifted right in our face. All noses were red, and also all uncovered hands looked like boiled lobsters.

We don't know exactly how deep the snow is.—Opposite our office it is high enough to reach a man's head, as we saw it do several times this morning, also, going down under coat collars, a preventive against bleeding at the nose.

If it should happen to thaw to day and freeze to-night, why, to-morrow there will be some reason for those who think they stand to take heed, lest they fall. The sudden and unprovoked rising up of the ground for the purpose of committing assault and battery is worthy the attention of the Grand Jury.—We have fallen more than once upon the ice and the sensation always was, as though our position had been suddenly reversed and we had been dumped down on the crown of our head, showing that we went clear through with the thing, without hypocrisy or evasion.

The snow is no doubt, much heavier to the North of us, and we look for all manner of delays, both of mails and passengers.

P. S. Sleighs have been out, and bells are *riz*.—Cow-bells not to be sneezed at.

☞ The *Herald* of Tuesday pitches into the Legislature for appointing or electing Democrats to the different offices within its gift, although such has always been the usage of parties, and one of the pledged requirements of the Know-Nothing order.—We, generally speaking, pay little attention to these matters, as we are not much interested in them. If they get hold of good men, we don't care much who they are. The real point is, whether the system of appointing your political friends to office, in preference to your political opponents, is a right system, and that can form no matter of controversy or recrimination between parties, since it is the rule with all.

We have paid little or no attention to any movements in reference to Mr. Puryear's district. We can hardly say what is proposed to be done. Our own notion is that no change is necessary there to secure the election of a Democratic Congressman in August next. Surely our political opponents who talk so strongly about this matter cannot have forgotten the Rayner-mander of 1846.

We like to see things pushed forward in the way of internal improvements, as well as most folks, but a glance at the tax bill show us that our Legislators are not to be blamed, but rather praised for caution in dealing with measures necessitating a still farther increase of the public burdens. Going it strongly on credit is a little like getting on a frolic—the fun comes first—the head-ache and the blue devils afterwards. The public head-ache comes in the shape of taxation at which folks growl, because they feel bad. Had we been in the Legislature, we should, most certainly, have voted for the Fayetteville Road, but still we do not feel called upon to denounce those who did not.

The Moore's Creek Monument.

Now that we have some time and space at our disposal, we feel that we can hardly devote it to a better purpose than urging upon our people to take this matter in hand with a proper spirit, and put it throhgh promptly.

It is due to the past, to the present, and to the future. It is a debt of gratitude which the men of this age owe to those patriots who perilled their lives and fortunes to secure the liberty which we now enjoy. It is due to ourselves that we should leave behind us some enduring monument to mark a spot and commemorate an occasion reflecting lustre upon our State and its history, and it is due also to those that are to come after us, that now, while the memory of the deeds of the past are comparatively fresh in men's minds, they should take measures to secure to their posterity the advantages to be derived from those lessons of patriotism and self-sacrifice to be derived from the example of the past.

Surely the several counties of this section of the State can easily raise the funds necessary for the purpose. Let each throw in his or her mite, and the thing will be done, and when done, it will be a matter of pride and pleasure to us all.

☞ It would appear that the act of Commander Hartstein in declining for himself and officers a passage home in the British Frigate Retribution, was in pursuance of the orders of the Navy Department, which provided that they should return home in a Mail Steamer from Southampton. Had this matter not been fixed from the first, it would have appeared as though the United States were fishing for some such formal acknowledgement of what was done freely. As it is, Commander Hartstein is relieved from the delicate position in which he would be placed either in accepting or declining.

NAPOLEON'S "LEADER."—Bonaparte wrote an article against Austria in one of his excited moods. He sent it to Etienne, with orders to have it inserted immediately in the Journal de l'Empire. Alarmed at the nature of the article, Etienne rushed to the Duke de Bassano, who replied to his protestations with "*l' Empereur le veut.*" The article was sent to press; but, on reading the proof, Etienne braved the imperial wrath, and the article was withdrawn. The next day, the Duke of Bassano, after reading the Journal de l'Empire, approached Napoleon, trembling with fear. "And my article?" "Sire, it has not appeared!" "Who dares, then, to disobey my orders?"—"It is M. Etienne: he asserts that the article is not worthy of you, and refuses to print it." "Ah! M. Etienne has dared ——!" Then, after a moment of reflection, "Well, he was quite right."

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—It is stated that a grand convocation of the dignitaries of the Empire of Japan has decided to permit no foreigner to visit the interior; therefore the efforts of the English, Russians and Americans to open trade with that country has proved of no avail. The Japanese simply supply our vessels with necessaries, and receive in payment only gold and silver. The Dutch, on the contrary, are in high favor, and enjoy a monopoly of foreign traffic. The Japanese, it is said, are making rapid progress in naval knowledge, and they have appropriated two millions and a half of dollars for getting up a fleet of vessels of war on the European plan, to be commanded by Dutch naval officers. Four of the vessels are to be screw steamers.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Take a sieve and cover the bottom with eggs; then pour boiling water upon them, sufficient to give them a thorough wetting, permitting the water to pass off through the sieve. Take them out and dry them in bran, the small end down, and your eggs will keep forever.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The Revenue bill passed its second reading, only *four* voting in the negative. No material alteration has been made in the bill as reported from the Finance Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The debate was resumed upon Mr. Shepherd's bill. Mr. Erwin asserted that the amendment was proposed with the intention of killing the bill. Mr. Humphrey said his object in offering the amendment had been misapprehended by the gentleman from Buncombe.—He would assure that gentleman it was *not done* to break down Fayetteville, or any other point or interest, nor was it done to build up any particular place, but it was for the purpose of giving the inexhaustible deposites of the coal fields the facility of a railroad to the best shipping point in our own State. He could not consistently vote for the bill which proposes to stop the road at Fayetteville. He desired to state, that if Mr. Shepherd would accept his amendment, he would go for his bill with his whole heart, and so would his friends east of Fayetteville. Mr. H. alluded to the convention at Kenansville, and made a very lucid statement of the great interests concerned in the success of his amendment. Mr. Humphrey advocated with much ability the extension of the road to Beaufort, and hoped the House would adopt his amendment. The House rejected the amendment. Yeas 26, nays 83. On the question of the passage of the bill, it was rejected. Yeas 53, nays 57.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17, 1857.

SENATE.—The Speaker of the Senate ratified a number of bills.

Mr. Wilder, from the Committee on Education, reported in favor of a Normal School in Polk county.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to amend the 28th section 29th chapter of the Revised Code.

Several private bills and resolutions were read, and passed their final reading.

The Senate then went into a Committee of the Whole on the North Carolina Western Railroad bill. Messrs. Avery and Thomas supported the bill, which was under debate until the hour for recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Thompson, a bill concerning the Deef, Dumb and Blind Institution. Mr. Glass, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Morganton, Burke County.—Mr. Meares, a bill relative to the clerk of the County Courts of New Hanover County.

The bill for the protection of laborers and mechanics was taken up. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, moved to amend the bill by restricting it to the county of Wake, which was adopted, and amendments were offered including several counties after their adoption. The bill was rejected; yeas 29, nays 47.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code, 14th section, 26th chapter, concerning incorporation of joint Stocks Companies. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Leitch of Robeson, the bill relative to Jury Trials in Robeson County was taken up. Mr. Morrison offered an amendment, leaving it to the majority of the justices to adopt the bill or not; the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

A bill to provide for the election of Judges, &c., by the people, was taken up. Mr. Stubbs declined at this late period of the Session to press this bill on the House. Mr. Settle was as favorable as any man to the bill, but it was too late in the Session to pass.—He therefore, moved to lay the bill on the table.—Adopted; yeas 63, nays 34

A bill to charter the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company was read. Mr. Mason stated there was no aid asked from the State. An amendment pledging the Company never to ask aid from the State being rejected, the bill was finally passed.

The rules were suspended, and the following bills passed their second and third readings:

A bill to incorporate the Albemarle Southern Railroad Company. A bill to incorporate the Air line Southern Railroad Company passed its second reading. Yeas 73, nays 12; and its third reading without opposition. No aid from the State was asked by those companies.

A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to charter a Railroad from the Coal Fields to Fayetteville, was laid on the table. Yeas 48, nays 35.

The House took a recess.

For the Journal.

Town Meeting.

The meeting of the citizens of the town, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., was called to order by his Honor, the Mayor, who presided.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., John C. McRae and Edward D. Hall were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the present situation of the work at the mouth of the river, and to take such steps as might be deemed necessary for pressing upon Congress the necessity for an appropriation at the present session for continuing the work in accordance with the plans.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., the Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Robt. H. Cowan, Gen. Alex. McRae, and Samuel Langdon, to prepare and report business for the meeting.

After a short absence, the committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which, upon motion of the Hon. W. S. Ashe, were adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That a committee of four be appointed by the Chair to prepare and take charge of a memorial, to be laid before our Legislature, asking that body to lend its influence, to press upon Congress the necessity for the appropriation asked for.

2d. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to proceed to Washington City, to lay our claims before Congress, and make interest, if possible, for the passage of the bill now pending before the House of Representatives, for an appropriation for our Bar.

3d. *Resolved*, That the above committees be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in this number.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Mayor of the town be requested to defray the expenses of the above committees out of the funds of the town.

Under the first resolution, the Chair appointed Messrs. Robt. H. Cowan, William A. Wright, James Fulton, and Gen. Alex. McRae, as the committee; and under the second resolution, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Hon. S. J. Person, and Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Geo. Davis, and P. K. Dickinson, as the committee.

There being no other business, the meeting, upon motion of R. H. Cowan, was declared to be adjourned.

O. G PARSLEY, Chairman.

JOHN C. McRAE, EDW. D. HALL, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting—Marine Hospital.

A meeting of the citizens of the Town of Wilmington took place on Wednesday evening January 21st, in pursuance of a notice given in the papers of the town by the Mayor.

The meeting was organized by calling His Honor, the Mayor, to the Chair, and requesting Messrs. Jas. G. Swann and R. B. Wood to act as Secretaries.

The Chair announced that the object of their assembling, on that occasion, was to take some definite action as to the location of a Marine Hospital and Pest House, to be erected by the General Government in or near town.

After various amendments and substitutes were laid before the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Parsley, (Dr. Bellamy in the Chair,) and adopted:

Resolved, That the location known as Mount Tirza conbines many advantages as a site for the location of a Marine Hospital and Lazaretto by the General Government.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to procure the passage of an act ceding to the United States Government such jurisdiction over said location as may be necessary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries be requested to forward to each of our representatives in the Legislature a copy of the above resolutions.

O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman.

JAMES G. SWANN, R. B. WOOD, } Secretaries.

A CLERGYMAN IN DISGUISE.—A stout man, of red complexion, strong presence, and bearing an immense moustache, accosted Amassa, the page, in the Representatives' lobby at the State House yesterday, and asked the boy where he should hang his coat. Amassa replied that the firemen usually pegged their extra toggery in the basement, and added—"If you are a fireman or a watchman, you had better go below." "I am the chaplain of the house," responded the stranger, whereat Amassa bowed meekly, and conducted his reverence to an ante-chamber.

[*Boston Courier.*

The Revenue Law.

We find in the Raleigh *Standard* of Saturday last, the report of the Finance Committee, with the amendments proposed to the present Revenue law. An increase of one hundred thousand dollars is contemplated, and to provide this, the existing taxes are increased an average of 25 per cent. The tax on land is fixed at fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, and on polls at fifty cents. This includes the Insane Asylum tax.

Tavern licences are fixed at $10 where the receipts are $1,000 or under, and for all receipts over that one-third of one per cent. Retailers of liquors to pay $30. Billiard tables—for the first, $125; for all over one, $65; private tables $25. We insert in full the 24 h section, being that of the most direct importance to our mercantile community:

Sec. 24th, to read:

On every merchant, merchant tailor or jeweler who shall sell goods, wares and merchandise, (other than ready made clothing,) one-third of one per cent., and upon the amount of purchase of ready made clothing of every kind, (whether for male or female,) one per cent. upon his capital. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee, or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines, or cordials not of the manufacture of this State, seven per cent., and upon those made in this State, six per cent., upon the capital so employed, so be paid by the seller. On every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines, or nostrums, as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the value to be paid by the seller. On every commission merchant, two per cent. on the commissions received by him.—On every auctioneer, five per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales made under an execution or order issuing from any court, or from a justice of the peace, nor by an executor, administrator, or trustee. The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, made within the year preceding the first day of April, and herein shall be included the amount of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, and spirituous liquors, or other thing, not herein particularly enumerated, whether of this or any other State. The commissions received by each commission merchant shall be computed by the same time, and also the amount of such articles not of the manufacture of this State, as are sent here to be sold by the consignee or agents of the owners. All distillers of spirits of turpentine shall pay an annual tax of three dollars on every distillery of a capacity of ten barrels and under. On every distillery of a capacity between ten and fifteen barrels, an annual tax of four dollars and fifty cents. On every distillery of a capacity between fifteen and twenty barrels, an annual tax of six dollars and fifty cents, and on every one of a larger capacity than twenty barrels, an annual tax of twelve dollars and fifty cents. All the tax contained in this section shall be listed on oath with the sheriff and paid as merchant's tax.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The British steamship City of Washington, Capt. Wylie, has arrived at this port, with dates from Liverpool to the 31st ult.

A collision occurred at Canton, owing to the seizure of twelve British seamen on the Hoogly river. The British Consul interfered in the matter, but was insulted and threatened with violence; and when remonstrating with the Chinese Government, was treated with contempt.

Hostilities commenced on the 24th of October.—The forts at Canton were taken, and several were destroyed.

Later advices state that the bombardment of Canton commenced on the 27th October. All the forts were captured, and the damage to property was immense. The British carried the place after breaching the walls, with the loss of three killed and twelve wounded. The Chinese had rejected all offers of conciliation up to November 4th. The foreign factories had been vacated and business was paralyzed.

Prussia and Switzerland continue their preparations for war; but recent intelligence was favorable to an abatement of Prussia's demands. Austria strongly protests against the war; and Wurtemberg objects to the passage of Prussian troops over her territories. The Swiss Diet had been convoked, and the President made a warlike speech, in which he asked permission to contract a loan of thirty millions.

It was reported that Redcliff had consented to the proposition of the allies relative to the frontier of Bessarabia.

Twelve hundred Swiss residents of Paris have asked passports for Switzerland.

Several French ships of war were fitting out for China.

A new English minister will probably arrive in Washington before the 4th of March. His name has not been allowed to transpire.

From Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Nicaraguans returned by the *Texas*, give contradictory but rather dismal accounts of the capture on the San Juan River, by an American named Spencer, with one of the company's boat hands and three hundred Costa Ricans. They took all the river boats, Forts Castillo and San Carlos, and Walker's large lake steamers—leaving him only a schooner and a few barges.

Several officers were passengers on the *Texas*, and some of them say that Walker is a "gone case," while others are hopeful.

At a meeting of Walker's friends, who came out in the steamer, it was decided to go back in a few days.

It is reported that the man Spencer mentioned above, is in the pay of Mr. Vanderbilt. The British assisted him with gun-boats. Col. Lockridge, with two hundred men at Punta Arenas, would attempt to recapture the boats lying there, but the British commander gave notice that he would not allow it.

From Havana.

The steamship Quaker City, from N. Y. via Havana, arrived at Mobile on the 15th, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th. The news is unimportant. On the noon of the 13th, the Quaker City saw the Black Warrior fifty miles northwest of the Moro, bound in.

The business of Havana may be considered as revived after the interruption of the holidays. The health of the city was perfect, and the weather charming. A large number of visitors from the States were sojourning there.

The stock of old sugar on hand is equal to 25,000 boxes; new, 5,500 boxes, and the present crop coming in freely. Freights slightly improved. Exchange on New York 6¼ to 6¾ discount; on New Orleans 4½ to 4¾; on London 4½ to 5 per cent. premium

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, says:

"The Spanish mail steamer, from Cadiz, arrived here on Saturday, 10th, but she brings none of the expected news about the appointment of General Concha's successor, and the majority of the inhabitants begin to get tired of waiting, and are now anxious to see a change 'for better or for worse.'

"It appears there is something going on in the filibuster line, as there is a gentleman here—one who has been editor of some New Orleans paper and connected with the press of the Crescent city for the last ten or twelve years—who, I am informed, has had three or four interviews with General Concha; and as it is well known that he was a sympathizer with the 'Cuban Liberators' of 1850 and '51, and very intimate friend of the leaders of those movements, it looks rather suspicious to see him visiting the Captain General and holding long conversations with him."

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—An arrival here gives later accounts from Mexico, mentioning numerous mail robberies and rumors of rebbellions. Among the robberies are in the cases of Mr. Gadsden, while on his way to Vera Cruz, and the regular American mail destined for the city of Mexico.

[We give the above dispatch in relation to Mexican matters as it was received by telegraph last evening; but the following item, published in the *Courier* of last Monday morning, is probably the true key to its meaning, so far as Mr. Gadsden is concerned.—*Charleston Courier.*]

"The Mexican Extraordinary, of the 16th ult., says: We regret to learn that the baggage of General Gadsden, with a fine collection of paintings and Mexican curiosities, was robbed near Husmantla, when on his return home. About 40 boxes of collections were lost that the General has been collecting here for months."

An enthusiastic meeting was held this evening concerning Nicaraguan affairs. The recent intelligence by the steamer Texas contributed to the general good feeling.

Opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of Shaw vs. Moore.

DECIDED AT DECEMBER TERM, 1856.

The only question in the case was whether a person professing the religious faith of the denomination called the Universalists, (which is explained by the witness himself to be as stated in the first paragraph of the opinion of the Court,) is a competent witness in a judicial trial. The opinion of the Court was delivered by his Honor Judge Pearson. It is a document of uncommon ability, and as liberal as the professors of any religion could desire. It concedes to the members of all religious denominations equal privileges in our Courts of Justice. The opinion of the Court is as follows:

The case presents this question: Is a person who believes in the obligation of an oath on the Bible—who believes in God and Jesus Christ, and that God will punish in *this world*, all violators of his law, and that the sinner will inevitably be punished *in this world* for each and every sin committed; but that there will be no punishment *after death*, and that in another world all will be happy and equal to the angels"—a competent witness?

The law requires two guarantees of the truth of what a witness is about to state—he must be in the fear of punishment by the laws of man, and he must also be in the fear of punishment by the laws of God, if he states what is false; in other words, there must be a temporal and also a religious sanction to his oath. In reference to the first, no question is made; but it is insisted, that the religious sanction required, is the fear of punishment in a *future* state of existence.

The position is not sustained by the reason of the thing, for, if we divest ourselves of the prejudice growing out of preconceived opinions as to what we suppose to be the true teaching of the bible, it is clear, that in reference to a religious sanction, there is no ground for making a distinction between the fear of punishment by the Supreme Being in this world, and the fear of punishment in the world to come; both are based upon the sense of religion. If, on the one hand, it be said, that there is in the fear of punishment in a future state of existence an awful, undefined dread, and on the other, that from the constitution of our nature, we fear more that punishment which is near at hand, than that which is distant, the reply is, this is matter of speculation merely, and has no bearing upon the question, because the efficacy of the fear of punishment in either case, depends upon the degree of the belief as to the certainty of that punishment; so that, there can be, upon reason, no ground for making a distinction. The rule of law which requires a religious sanction, is satisfied in either case.

It is true, that in the old cases it is held to be the common law that no infidel, (in which class Jews were included,) could be sworn as a witness in the courts of England, which was a *christian* country, and Lord Coke gives this as his opinion, in which he says all the cases agree, and he assigns as the reason on which the law is based, "All infidels are in law *perpetui inimici*: for, between them, as with the devils, whose subjects they be, and the christian, there is perpetual hostility." This reason, to say the least of it, is narrow-minded, illiberal, bigotted and unsound.

One excellence of the common law is, that it *works itself pure*, by drawing from the fountain of reason, so that it errors creep into it, upon reasons, which more enlarged views and a higher state of enlightenment, growing out of the extension of commerce and other causes proves to be fallacious, they may be worked out by subsequent decisions. Accordingly, it is laid down by Lord Hale, notwithstanding the opinion of Coke and the old cases, to be the common law, that a Jew is a competent witness, and may be sworn on the old testament, and such has ever since been taken to be the law. Afterwards, in the case of Omichund vs. Barker, 1 Atk., 19, and also in Willes' report, 538, it was decided by the Lord Chancellor, with the assistance of Chief Baron Parker, Ch. J. Willes and Chief Justice Lee, that a Gentoo, who was an infidel, and did not believe in either the Old or New Testament, but "who believed in a God, as the Creator of the Universe, and that he is a *rewarder of those who do well*, and an *avenger of those who do ill*," is, according to the common law, a competent witness, and may be sworn in that form which is the most sacred and obligatory upon his religious sense. The case does not show whether, according to the Gentoo religion, rewards and punishments are to be in this world or in the world to come. The decision was made without ascertaining how the fact was; so, it must have been considered by the court to be immaterial; no reference is made to any distinction in regard to the *time* of punishment by any of the counsel in the long and full arguments made on both sides; nor is there any intimation or allusion to such a distinction in the opinions of Chief Baron Parker, Chief Justice Lee and the Lord Chancellor. The only thing, throughout the whole case, which suggests to the mind the existence of such a distinction, is an expression ascribed to Chief Justice Willes, by Atkins in his report of this case, viz:—"I am clearly of opinion, that if they (infidels) do not beleive in a God, or future rewards and punishments, they ought not to be admitted as witnesses." This expression is inconsistent with the decision of the case in which Willes and the others all fully concurred, for, there was no allegation or proof that the witness believed in *future* rewards and punishments; so there must be a mistake. The Chief Justice either used the word "*future*" inadvertently, and without, in his own mind, attaching any force to it, or Atkins misconceived his morning; and yet this expression is referred to by most of the English writers who treat of evidence, and is the foundation of all the error on this subject. Some fifty years after the case was reported by Atkins, the opinion of Chief Justice Willes, drawn out at length, in his own hand-writing, was found among his manuscripts, and is reported in Willes. The words in the manuscript are: "I am clearly of opinion, that infidels, (if such there be,) who either do not believe in a God, or if they do, do not think that he will reward or punish them *in this world or in the next*, cannot be witnesses in any case, or under any circumstances, for this plain reason, because an oath cannot possibly be any tie or obligation upon them." This proves either that Atkins misapprehended the words of the Chief Justice, or that upon reflection, he thought proper to alter the expression, so as to make it consistent with the decision.

The great case of Omichund v. Barker, (it may well be called "great," for it relieved the common law from an error that was a reproach to it, establishes the rule to be, that an infidel is a competent witness, provided he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, who punishes the wicked, without reference to the *time* of punishment. The substance of the thing is, *every oath must have a religious sanction*. Such being the common law in regard to infidels, it follows, *a fortiori*, that the same rule is applicable to a witness who is a *Christian*; and the fact that this Christian believes that the divine punishment will be inflicted in this world, and not in the world to come, is immaterial, and in no wise affects the principle of the rule. It is a mere "difference of opinion" as to the true teaching of the gospel. This we find is the conclusion of the Courts in most, if not all, of the States of the Union, where the question has been presented for adjudication. 15 Massachusetts Rep. 177, 2 Cushing 104, 18 Johnson 98, 5 Mason 18, 2 Alabama 354, South Carolina Law Journal 202, 13 Vermont 362.

It was insisted, in the argument, that although this may have been the rule of the common law, it is changed by our statutory provisions prescribing the forms of oaths, ch. 76 Rev. Code.

We think it manifest, by a perusal of the Statute, that it was not intended to alter any rule of law, but the sole object was to prescribe forms, adapted to the religious belief of the general mass of the citizens, for the sake of convenience and uniformity. Accordingly, the first section prescribes a form of oath as a general form, suited to such as hold the ordinary tenets of the Christian religion; that is, an oath, laying the hand upon "the Holy Evangelists," &c. The second section makes an exception in favor of those Christians who have conscientious scruples against taking an oath on the Holy Evangelists, and the form of oath is framed in reference to their belief, as to a "great day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be known." The third section makes an exception in favor of those Christians who are Quakers, &c., and the form is framed in reference to their peculiar belief, "swear not." This satisfies the words of the Statue, and the argument that it was also intended to change the law by prohibiting any one from being sworn except in one or other of the prescribed forms, proves too much; for, it would exclude both Jews and infidels, who believe in a God.—We think it indecent to suppose that the Legislature intended in an indirect and covert manner to alter a well settled and unquestioned rule of law, and in despite of the progress of the age to throw the country back upon the illiberal and intolerant rule which was supposed to be the law in the time of bigotry; for, it was every day's practice to swear Jews upon the Old Testament, and Omichund v. Barker had settled the rule that infidels are to be sworn according to the form which they hold to be most sacred and obligatory on their consciences.

If it be admitted, for the sake of the argument, that besides prescribing forms for general use, the legislature had the purpose of altering the common law, so as to exclude Jews and infidels, who believe in a God, and Christians, who do not believe in future rewards and punishments, from the *privilege* of taking the oaths which are required, to enable them to testify as witnesses, or to take any office or place of trust or profit; in other words, to degrade and persecute them for "opinion's sake," then it is clear, that the statute, so far as this purpose is involved, is void and of no effect, because it is in direct contravention of the 19 sec. of the Declaration of Rights: "That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

We go further, and express the opinion, that if Omichund v. Barker had not reltrved the common law from the reproach of holding Jews and infidels, who believe in a God, unfit to take an oath, treating them as "servants of the devil," because their belief differs from ours in regard to the attributes of the being who created and governs the Universe, or if any part of that reproach was still left, the effect of this section of our declaration of rights, would be, to extirpate the error and tear it up by the roots.

It was said in the argument, "to be sworn as a witness is *no privilege*—the person loses nothing by being held incompetent." This is a narrow view of the question. If he be held incompetent as a witness on the ground that he cannot take an oath, it follows that he cannot swear to a book account. If an injunction is obtained, it must be made perpetual, because he cannot swear to his answer; nay, more, he cannot take the oath of office as a constable, sheriff, justice of the peace, judge, legislator or governor; in short, it would be the institution of a "test oath" towards which our revolutionary fathers had so just an abhorrence, and which is wholly repugnant to the tolerant and enlighted spirit of our institutions and of the age in which we live. There is no error.

Judgment affirmed.

Re-Survey of the Cape Fear Bar and Inlets.—Lieut. Maffit's Report.

U. S. SCHR. CRAWFORD,
Charleston, Dec 19, 1856.

SIR: I herewith enclose a tracing, showing the result of the re examination of the Cape Fear Bar, made in accordance with your instructions of September last. From a comparison of the present survey with that of 1851, it would appear that the progressive deterioration of this Bar, within the period of five years included within the recent and previous examination by the Coast survey, and for an interval prior, as derived from other authority, has at length reached such a point, that, for all essential purposes of navigation, the Old Main Bar channel has ceased to exist.

The 18 feet curve from abreast of Bald Head Point extends 580 yards less to seaward than it did in 1851. The 12 feet curve has contracted in the same direction 66 yards. The Fingers have become connected with Marshall's Shoal and where, in 1851, there was 9, 10 and 11 feet in the channel, but 5, 4 and 3 feet, at present, can be obtained at mean low water. On spring tides, and with a north-westerly wind, this old channel is in many places awash. This entire locality has undergone a total change, and the accumulation of sand is so great, that in all probability, with the continuance of existing causes, the channel will not resume, entirely, the former passage-way to sea. The deterioration of this Bar is, by the pilots and others, now erroneously attributed to the construction of the Bald Head jettees, whereas their erection has already supplied a most important desideratum for protecting this important locality. So long as a turning point, like Bald Head, is subject to the abrasion of the current, and the consequent transportation of its sand to different parts of the channel, there can be no permanency in its direction or capacity. The security of this point will, undoubtedly, in time, ensure the opening of a better and more direct channel. In fact, such are the present indications, as the pocket, or slue, which attracted your attention in 1852, has improved, and now manifests a still greater tendency to communicate freely with the ocean. If I might hazard a suggestion, it would be decidedly in favor of the immediate prolongation of the western Bald Head Jettee, with a view of restoring the ancient limits of that point and deflecting the ebb current, through what appears a more natural channel, such as is exhibited by Wimble's chart of 1738. The closing of New Inlet would, of course, be an important auxiliary. I incline to the opinion that the present condition of the Main Bar, may be in part accounted for by the rapid washing away of Bald Head Point, thereby changing the direction of the channel more to the eastward, and the ebb current, freighted with sand, has, at certain points, (the Fingers for instance,) encountered an ocean current, which, after an easterly blow, is very rapid to the westward, over Frying Pan Shoals. At this point of meeting the ebb is exhausted, and the deposit occurs. Of course, the greater the abrasion at Bald Head, the greater the deflection of the channel from its natural course, the more the tidal current would be diffused, and consequently the less would be its scouring power.

The pocket, or slue, has made seaward, and as it *demonstrates*, through the *narrowest* part of the Bar, an opening here would seem to give promise of a good and safe channel—such as existed in the same place in 1738, prior to the opening of New Inlet, and wearing away of Bald Head. The farther extension of the Jettees towards this opening would, unquestionably, ensure the result desired. It is certain that no injury can be occasioned to the Bar by the experiment proposed.

The valuable commerce of Wilmington, and interests connecting through that city with a large and wealthy section of the State, demand that prompt attention be given to the improvement of the Cape Fear entrance.

The Coast Survey chart of 1852 gives the following differences on the old Bar, as compared with the present examination. The 18 feet curve has contracted seaward 490 yards, the 12 feet curve in the same direction 11 yards, and in the channel way, for instance, where the outer buoys were located with 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet between them, but 5, 4 and 3 feet *now* exist at mean low water, which change as compared with the chart of 1851, shows the deterioration to be progressive, but irregular.

The slue in 1851, had a *mean* depth of six feet, and the distance from its inner 6 feet curve to its outer 6 feet curve was 984 yards. The 12 feet curves (outer and inner) were then separated by a distance of 1,586 yards. In 1852 an evident improvement had commenced, as will be observed, from the fact that the distance between the inner and outer 6 feet curves was but 405 yards, *a difference at once* in its *favor* of 580 yards, in reference to this particular curve of 6 feet. The 12 feet curve had not changed as shown by comparison of the charts of 1851 and 1852. It will be seen by the present chart (1856) that this slue has *continued* to *improve*, in *general capacity*, since 1852, the distance between the outer and inner six feet curves being, now, only 214 yards, and the 12 feet curves are separated by only 984 yards, giving thus an extension of the water passage seaward of considerable importance. Reeper's shoal, on its east side is generally bare at low water. It assists in confining the ebb current to its work of dredging out the slue, and serves at the same time as a breakwater against the influence of heavy easterly waves, the "Middle Ground" affording the same facilities on the west side. As the *direction* of this anticipated outlet, over the narrowest part of the Bar, is not in positive opposition to the coast ebb and flood current, a deposit, such as has occurred in the old main channel, could not reasonably be anticipated, for the increased capacity of the ebb current by the closing of New Inlet, and all the dredging resources of the river, thus concentrated, would as a natural consequence, force the entire Bar further seaward into deeper water.

The Western Channel has undergone but little change. Its present capacity is 10 feet at mean low water. On the Rip, there is a depth of 8 feet, but its fluctuations in direction and depth are very frequent. Changes occur almost monthly. The Rip is particularly subject to the influence of Southerly gales. The Pilots are forced to give constant attention in consequence of its variable character. I am convinced that no improvement could be made in this locality offering the slightest hope of permanency.

The "Middle Ground" has not changed materially since the last survey. The shore line at Bald Head has kept pace with the "Jettees," and the "wattling" to the Eastward has fulfilled the purpose designed in the accumulation of sand, and the consequent extention seaward of the high water mark.

New Inlet.—The shore line about this inlet has changed remarkably since my former survey, and should be re-traced by the plane table. Where the wharf at Zeek's Island now stands, the coast survey chart of 1851 gives 15 feet, and so rapid was the accumulation of sand soon after the wharf was constructed, that it ceased to be of use for the landing of materials required for the closing of the slues, and an extension some 55 yards further into the channel became necessary. The shore line followed the wharf, and now there is but four feet depth at its outer end. On the Federal Point side opposite to Zeek's Island wharf, the shore has made to the Southward some 220 yards. New Inlet has narrowed since 1851 about 375 yards.

The closing of the inlets to the Southward of Zeek's Island has been successfully accomplished, and the ebb and flood entirely shut off from these former passage ways, the result of which is to feed New Inlet with an additional amount of flood. The Pilots have conceived the idea that the closing of the two small inlets has been of marked benefit to New Inlet Bar. Be that as it may, the bar has certainly undergone noticeable changes, and has increased one foot in mean depth since 1852. The entire channel has shifted to the Northward 514 yards since 1851. It now runs where the Middle Ground was in 1851 and 1852. Carolina Shoal has followed the shifted channel and extends Eastwardly 273 yards further than in 1851. The W. S. W. point of the Middle Ground has been washed away for about 374 yards, and where depths of five and six feet occurred in 1851, 20 and 21 feet can now be found.

Federal Point channel has narrowed until it is nearly closed, and at the same time, shifted to the Northward. New Inlet channel is now in its narrowest part, between the six feet curves, 284 yards wide—in 1851 it was only 164 yards. In 1851 the narrowest part of the channel abreast of Zeek's Island wharf, from 6 feet curve to 6 feet curve was 332 yards. At present in the narrowest part of the same locality, the distance is, from 6 feet curve to 6 feet curve, 197 yards.

The Bulk Head athwart the mouth of New Inlet has undergone some few changes, none, however, of consequence, excepting a prolongation of the Southern spit of about 164 yards, thus lapping entirely the mouth of New Inlet.

In reference to the very decidedly improved state of this bar, I am inclined to think it due only to the continuance of recent strong southerly winds, for I have long observed that when the wind blows with violence from the northward and eastward, New Inlet Bar decreases in depth, while the western channel and Rip improve. With a continuance of strong southerly winds, the converse of this has always been apparent.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.
(Signed,) J. N. MAFFITT,
Lt. Com'g. U. S. Navy,
and Ass't. Coast Survey.

Prof. A. D. BACHE,
Sup't. U. S. Coast Survey, Washington.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

The following letter from Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was read at the banquet given at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 24th ult., in honor of A. P. Willard, of Indiana, and W. A. Richardson, of Illinois:

"I have the honor to thank you for the invitation to attend the entertainment to be given at the city of Jackson on the 23d inst., to our friends, Hon. A. P. Willard and Hon. Wm. A. Richardson. They are Romans worthy of your ovation. Victorious or defeated, every hero, patriot and sage who fought the good fight for equal State rights, the Constitution and the Union, in the non-slaveholding States, and who assisted to save us from being driven to the wall of revolution, deserves our gratitude. They were just and generous, and we are grateful.—They saved to the democracy the five cardinal points of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Californnia, and the South and slaveholding States are assured that they have something saved remaining and abiding to live in the Union for, and that there are bonds of affection and faith, universally pervading, which binds us still to brethren for whom we are ready and willling to fight in any war, as they have fought for us in the blackest war which has ever threatened the liberties of the whites and the welfare of the blacks, the good faith of political convenants, and the honor and interest of humanity. You do right to cherish such champions as these; they are representative men, and what they represent is all ours in the North, and the South, and everywhere all over the earth. Greet them in the name of Virginia as well as Mississippi; in the name of manhood and knighthood and honor, and truth and justice. Embrace them with the right hand and the left, and hold them to the heart of fellowship and union, and in joy and tears tell the enemies of the republic that we cannot be severed from them—that we will fight first, and in the cause of freedom and affection we cannot be conquered. I wish I could be with you and among you; it would make me wild with emotion to acknowledge with what agony I went through the apprehension of the last three months, and with what deep sincerity I return thanks to Providence for saving us from the last extremity. Shall it ever occur? Will the republic ever again be put in such peril? Is the last hope of men for freedom ever again almost to expire? Will our Union be dissolved in the blood of civil war? Is our victory a respite only, or a guarantee—a warning to be heeded for all time? May Heaven bless and save the whole country!
HENRY A. WISE.

From the Sumter Watchman.

A Meddle Love Letter.

The following *original* love letter was picked up about four miles from this place. It was directed to Mr. J G. Surely, even though his heart were composed of flinty stone, such thunder peals must cause it, if not to melt or break, at least to *scale off*. But listen to the impassioned words, as they spring fresh, from the foutain of uncontaminated, virginia love—as they bubble up, fraught with symmetary and burthened with zeal, from their crystalized bed, and weep, ye crusty, rusty and neglected bachelors, the tones of no such soul inspiring, gizzard-raking and heart thumping words have ever fallen upon your ears!

State of North Carolina union County april.

I write these lines to let you know how good I love you the love I have for you is fair above all others for the rose is red and the vilet is blue the pink is pritty and so are you. We can help from loving a pretty litle boy that's got prety little black eyes for when I am a sleep I am a dreamin about ye and awake I cant take no rest, as soon as you git this present cum over and see me although the roads may be long but when you git here I insure you that you will be received by all wit kindness I cannot tell you my name now for I left my name at home but cum over and we will tak a wark in mi gardin and see all pinks and roses and al the pritty flours cabages and beans and so on mi pen is bad my ink is pail I hope the love may never fale.

Crackey! Drot if we hadn't gone rite over, bad road or not, and even tho' we had had had to bog up to our—our—coat skirts.

SHIRT TREE.—We talk of the miserable price paid for shirt making, and Hood's touching appeal has embalmed the subject. But in South America shirts are prepared with less labor. In the forests of Orinoka is a tree which often attains the height of fifty feet, from which the natives are said to procure shirts. To procure that confidential garment, it is only necessary to strip off the bark and deprive it of its red fibrous parts. The head is thrust through one end, and lantern holes are cut to admit the arms, and according to Humboldt they are equal to our India rubber goods for keeping out the wet.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Those organizations of all descriptions proposing to participate in the inauguration ceremonies will do well to note the following card from the Chief Marshal of the occasion:

Such clubs, public authorities, committees, and military companies (whether in the District of Columbia, or in any State or Territory within the Union) as desire to unite in the procession to be formed here on the 4th of March, for the inauguration of the Hon. James Buchanan, as President of the United States, are hereby requested to report to me at this place, at their earliest convenience, that timely arrangements may be made to receive them.

W. SELDEN, Chief Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1857.

LONG SERMONS.—At the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the presiding Bishop decided long sermons, except on very special occasions, to be improper, contrary to the discipline, to the practice of "the Fathers" and, to some extent, subversive of the ends of the Christian ministry. The limit, on ordinary occasions, according to the Bishop, should be from 30 to 45 minutes.

SHAKESPEARE RESEARCHES.—The reason why "she never told her love," is probably because her love found it out, and there was no use in her telling what he already knew.

MR. BUCHANAN AND KANSAS.—Some of the know-nothing papers (says the Nashville Union) profess to believe that Mr. Buchanan will not be true to the South on Kansas matters. We tell these papers that to be true to the South, it is only necessary he should be true to the constitution. The democratic party does not expect nor desire that the incoming administration shall do anything to make Kansas a slave or a free State; that is exactly the policy we oppose. Nor do they care what Mr. Buchanan's private views may be on the abstract question of slavery, so he recognises and enforces its constitutional rights. The democracy stand upon national, not sectional principles; and all they ask for is that no outside influence shall be brought to bear upon this question, but that it shall be left solely to those whom it concerns, viz: *The people of the Territory themselves.*

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JOB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. T. J. VANN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of SPECIAL MAGISTRATE of the Town of Wilmington, at the election to be held on the 1st Monday in February next.

Jan. 22, 1857. 116-tod&w

☞ Herald and Commercial copy.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Agent for the proprietor

Oct. 6th. 26-6m.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It pronotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct. 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JESSE BATSON to Miss MARY A. WILEY.

DIED,

In Sumter, S. C., on the 16th inst., FRANCES ESTHER, infant daughter of W. W. and M. E. Price, age 2 months and 24 days.

She died in beauty like a rose,
Blown from its parents stem;
She died in beauty, like a pearl
Drop from some diadem.
She died in beauty like the snow,
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty like a star,
Lost on the brow of day.

In Brunswick county, on Friday, the 16th inst., AMOS KENDALL ROWELL, aged 15 years.

In Sampson county, on the 13th inst., of Puerperal Fever, Mrs. MARY ANN ROBESON, wife of Mr. John F. Robeson, and daughter of Edward Vail, Esq., aged 28 years.

Our relation as Physician, afforded us peculiar apportunities for observing the high and noble virtues with which the deceased was endowed. In her was clustered the christian graces in their fullest human perfection; and though her sufferings were of the most agonizing character, she bore them with as much gentleness and fortitude as physical endurance could allow. Her death will be felt and deeply regretted by all who knew her from her innocent and confiding days of childhood to her last position as wife and mother. She was dutiful and obedient as a child; an effectionate daughter and a devoted wife. By the death of a mother, it was her lot at an early day to be left to guard with maternal cars, other children of still more tender years; how well she fulfilled the task—those who best knew the circumstances, will recollect with most admiration. She has been cut off in the spring-time of life, leaving a tender and helpless babe to face the pitiless storm of life. To her bereaved husband, her father and kindred, her loss seems irreparable; but let us all regard it, though it may seem strange and mysterious, as an allwise dispensation of God—as death has only removed her from this world of turmoil, storms and shadows to a better country, where she will enjoy bliss unalloyed and perfect peace. COM.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AGED 23 AND 24 years respectively, respectably connected, of temperate and industrious habits, tolerably good looking, (though laying no pretensions to beauty,) wish to form the acquaintance of two young ladies, not over 22 nor under 17 years of age, with a view to matrimony. They must be of good personal appearance, possessed of fair education, amiable dispositions, and a general knowledge of the duties pertaining to good wives. Being unable, from close application to business, to form the acquaintance of ladies in the usual manner, we have resorted to this somewhat unusual method. Sincere in what we advertise, we request none to answer unless in the same spirit. All communications strictly confidential.

Address "SINCERITY,"
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 23—21-2t

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE, from New York: 25 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bbls. C. T. Sugar; 10 Kegs Goshen Butter, prime. Low for cash.

Jan. 23. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights.
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails, Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good.
Pad Locks that can't be matched.
Brass and Iron Wire cloth.
Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.

Sept. 16, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—
20 boxes fine Cheese;
10 firkins Orange County Butter, fresh and sweet.
Also, a fine lot of Pea Baskets.

THOS. C. CRAFT.

EMBROIDERIES.

WE HAVE on hand the largest stock of EMBROIDERIES ever opened in Wilmington, which are now offered at a great reduction in price, among which may be found Collars, from 6½c. to $12; Sebte from $2 to $25; Swiss and Jaconet Flouncings in great variety.

Jan. 9. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NEW BOOKS.—January 5th, 1857.—Received this morning further supplies of Recollections of a Lifetime, by S. G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley); Spurgeon's Sermons; Fanny Fern's Play Day Book; Chateaubriand's Genious of Christianity; Private Correspondent of Daniel Webster; Hiawatha; Complete setts of Prescott's Works, including; Conquest of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, Ferdinand and Isabella, Phillip the Second, Biographical and Critical Miscellanies, and other works too numerous to mention, at

Jan. 5th, 1857. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

NOTICE.

THE FRIENDS who have kindly patronized us during the past year, are most respectfully informed, that their accounts are made up to the first day of January, 1857.—They will confer a great favour by an early settlement.

Jan. 9th HEDRICK & RYAN.

WILLARD & CURTIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN.
No. 10 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Jan. 13th. Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	22	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Extra	0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	6 75	@	0 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	72	@	75
Oats	45	@	48
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50
Pease, Cow	80	@	82½
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	1 15
N. River	85	@	95
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90	@	00
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	42
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	55
Brandy	45	@	55
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Weath. do.	7 00	@	7 50
Scantling	0 00	@	6 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	46	@	48
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 05
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 05
Hard	0 00	@	2 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Pitch	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1, 3	00	@	4 50
do. No. 2, 1	25	@	1 50
do. No. 3, 1	05	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	50
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	90	@	1 12½
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	80	@	90
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00	@	14
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11	@	12
Shoulders	8½	@	9
N. C. Lard	00	@	14
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	11½	@	12½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	22 50	@	23 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	18	@	25
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead,	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush	27	@	40
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground	0 90	@	1 00
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb			
Porto Rico	9½	@	11½
New Orleans,	0	@	00
Muscovado	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush.	14	@	14½
Clarified and Granulated	12½	@	13
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	1 50	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	14 00
Ash Head's	0 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1857.

The Wilmington *Journal* must pardon us for again correcting its propensity to magnify the cost of our Coal Fields railroad. It says,—

"We know that the contract with Silas Seymour & Co., was for $784,000, but we know, also, that to enable the road to do any business in the coal carrying way, the additional expenditure we have named was contemplated, and stated so to be by the President of the Road. Without referring to our report made at that time, we know that in this matter we are correct."

Now we would like to know, who ever heard of an expenditure of $500,000 for outfit for a railroad which only cost $784,000? The idea is ridiculous. And we venture to say, (in the absence of the President of the Road.) that *he* never made such an estimate.

The Engineer's estimate of buildings, locomotives, freight and passenger cars, &c., was $110,500. And that amount the President doubtless stated, if he stated anything on the subject.

Fayetteville Observer, 15th inst.

We don't like to copy from our own paper, but we are forced to do so by the above accusation of the *Observer*. We have *no* propensity to magnify the cost of the Coal Fields Railroad. On the evening of the last Thursday in February last, a meeting was held in the Commissioners' Hall in this place, for the purpose of meeting and conferring with a delegation on behalf of the Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines. We attended that meeting and did our best to arrive at the facts of the case, as stated by Mr. Mallett, the President of that Road. We compared our notes with those taken by others, to be sure that we had arrived at a correct understanding, and we published a report based on that understanding. We have not a file of the other town papers of the same dates, but recollect that their report and ours coincided in all essential particulars. We give our report made at the time; a report, the accuracy of which was not then, nor subsequently called in question, until the *Observer* comes out now:—

[From the Daily Journal, March 1st, 1856.

The Western Railroad.

On Thursday evening we attended the meeting held at the Commissioners' Hall on the occasion of the visit to our town of the delegation on behalf of the Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines. We could not give "material aid," but we felt an interest in the matter in hand, and a desire to be fully informed in regard to the actual state and progress of the work. The attendance of those who *could* give such aid was full.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., the President of the Company being introduced by the Chairman, gave a statement of the actual position of things. He spoke of the difficulties and struggles of the Company from the first, and announced that actual operations had at length been commenced. During the summer of last year a contract had been made with Silas Seymour & Co., of New York, to complete the road, ready for the rolling stock, at the rate of $18,250 per mile, at which rate the whole cost would be some $784,000, to be paid in the following manner:—$300,000 in bonds of the Company, $400,000 in cash, and $84,000 to be taken by the contractors in stock. To meet the cash payment, there was $100,000 in Fayetteville bonds, and about $125,000 in individual subscriptions, which, it was understood, would be raised to $150,000, thus leaving $150,000 still to be raised to secure the construction of the road. To stock the road fully would require a considerable additional amount, say not much under $350,000, although it could go into operation with much less—say one half of that sum, or even one-third. But it is fair to presume that to finish and fully equip the road for the prompt transaction of the heavy business anticipated for it, an additional amount of half a million will be required. The road is to be forty-two or forty-three miles in length.

AND AGAIN.—Is there a Fillmore party in Pennsylvania, and if so, where is it? Where does it stand? How does it it stand? *Two* faithless men elected as Democrats were, to use the language of the New York *Tribune*, "secured," and thus the combined opposition in the Pennsylvania Legislature were enabled to elect Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. Now who and what is Simon Cameron? Let us see:

The New York *Tribune* says:—

Gen Cameron is a veteran politician, with whom we have not agreed so well politically in past years as we hope to do hereafter. In the late canvass, he was openly and ardently for Fremont throughout, and we confide in his devotion to the principles of Free Labor and Free Soil. He has already served with distinction a full term in the Senate.

The New York *Courier* and *Enquirer* says:—

Again, an important change has been made (in the Senate) by the election of Hon. Simon Cameron in Pennsylvania, in the place of Hon. Richard Brodhead. There has been no more thorough-paced Democrat pro-slavery partisan in the body than the present Senator; and the man who succeeds him was one of the foremost Republican leaders in the State through the late Presidential canvass.

General Simon Cameron then is old political trickster, in whose honesty no man can confide. He is a loud mouthed Fremont-Abolitionist, and one of the prominent leaders of that party in Pennsylvania.—It is said that there is a Fillmore-"American" party in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Where was their conservatism and "nationality," that not a single one was found to raise a dissenting voice or poll a dissenting vote against the election of this Fremont Republican?

Who is the defeated candidate? Say what you will against Colonel Forney, this much is certain, that no one man at the North, of the same age, has done as much to stem the tide of sectional fanaticism. We have watched his course as an editor and as a public speaker, and never in one single instance, by word or act, has he been unfaithful to the constitutional rights of the South. This, at least, the South ought to appreciate. Imputations are cast upon his private character, but this is also certain that, after four years' service as Clerk of the House, in which capacity, millions of money had passed through his hands, he was able the next day after vacating office, to turn over his accounts to his successor correct to the fraction—so strictly and absolutely correct as to be the theme of praise by the press of all parties.—There is another matter which is, or ought to be, fresh in the memories of all, and in regard to which the New York *Tribune* does Col. Forney but simple justice, when it says:—

"It gives us pleasure at this time to remember and attest that through the long and trying contest for Speaker of the present House, Colonel Forney presided over the disorganized, anarchial, often tumultuous assemblage, with eminent dignity, ability, and strict impartiality. His position for eight weeks was one of the most trying we ever observed, and he met its responsibilities with unswerving fidelity."

Such things show whether Col. Forney be deficient in honesty and personal dignity, as has been charged.

That the abolition press of the North should indulge in jubilant howlings over his defeat, was to have been expected, but how Southern papers of any party *can* rejoice over that defeat effected, as it has been by a notorious Fremont Republican, is more than we can understand.

☞ It is said that Mr. Villers has declined the appointment of British Minister to the United States, and that the Earl of Elgin, formerly Governor General of Canada is to be chosen to the post. This appointment, would, we think, be a very satisfactory one.

☞ A man in England named Martin, pours molten iron into a hollow shot, and fires the shot out of a cannon. Upon striking, it bursts up and scatters the fiery liquid all around, setting fire to wood, crumbling granite, and causing serious inconvenience to men. It is an ugly contrivance.

The Coal Mine Railroad, and Other Matters.

The report of our Raleigh correspondent gives the proceedings of the Legislature yesterday up to the hour for recess. A friend just arrived from Raleigh, gives us the further information, that during the afternoon session the vote was taken on Mr. Shepherd's bill for the above work, and it was rejected by a vote of 52 ayes to 57 nays. At least, we think these were the numbers. At any rate, the majority against it was about five.

The speech made by Mr. Shepherd, in advocacy of the measure, is spoken of as being a very able effort.

As yet, we can say nothing in regard to the prospects of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. We can yet form no opinion in regard to it, nor can we infer anything one way or the other from the vote on the Railroad bill.

We notice now—perhaps we ought to have noticed sooner—the most extraordinary movement for constitutional amendment that has ever been brought up, especially by an Eastern man. We allude to that brought up by Mr. A. J. Jones, Senator from Bladen and Brunswick. The proposal is to lay the whole poll tax of the State on negro property and exempt whites.

It is the policy of the South to offer inducements for the more general diffusion of negro property—to make it the interest of every man, if possible, to obtain an interest in such property, and thus strengthen the institution. Certainly no Southern man who looks to the existing state of things can doubt that this is the true policy. But this movement to discriminate against negro property is directly opposed to such policy—directly restrictive of such diffusion of negro property—directly antagonistic to the interest of the sections or parts of the State interested in this property. There are counties in the West which now pay less into the State Treasury than they get out of the School Fund. They have hardly any slaves, and if their white polls are exempted, will pay still less, while those which now pay in excess will pay still more.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

☞ It is said that owing to Mrs. Pierce's health, the President contemplates a visit to Havana immediately after the close of his official term.

Under these circumstances, it may not consist with his wishes or arrangements to receive any public attentions during his journey through the Southern States; but surely every mark of respect and appreciation is due from the people of the South to one who has been so emphatically the President of the whole country—who has thrown himself into the breach with such self-sacrificing devotion to the constitutional rights of all sections—who has met trying responsibilities with firmness, and done his duty with the most rigid impartiality. Men may differ on matters of party, and men at the South may differ with Franklin Pierce, as partizans, but, as Southern men, the [illegible] but feel that he has many and strong claims upon their gratitude.

☞ The East River, at New York, is frozen over. The steam ferry boats between New York and Brooklyn, keep up the communication with great difficulty. The cold is unusual, if not unprecedented.

☞ In New Orleans, they dispense with the use of leeches, using tame gallinippers instead. A dozen of the latter are said to be equal to six leeches.

Dreadful Hurricane at Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—By the arrival at this port to-day of the steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, we have highly interesting intelligence from Vera Cruz and the Mexican coast.

It appears that on the 30th ult. a norther set it at Vera Cruz and along the coast, which gradually and rapidly increased until it amounted to a terrible hurricane, involving serious destruction to the shipping in port, and an awful destruction of human life.

During its prevalence no less than seven sailing vessels dragged their anchors, and were wrecked between the Southeast Fort and Hornas. Among these vessels was the brig Nenuphar, of New York, which became a total loss. She was owned by Hargous Bros., and insured. Her crew were saved.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide was also wrecked, and one hundred of those on board perished.

The steamship Motzcuma shared the same fate on the Savarina, and nearly all of her crew were drowned.

The steamship Calhoun, which has been missing for some time, and supposed to have been lost, has been heard from, in disabled condition at Alarado. Her passengers came on to this city in the Philadelphia. The Calhoun is reparing at Alvarado.

The steamship Daniel Webster, of New York, from this port for Texas, it is reported experienced a severe nother near Indidola, on the 9th inst., and was driven ashore.

A conducta of $3,000,000 in specie was expected at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico on the 2d inst.

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th.—Among those lost by the wreck of the Mexican steamer Iturbide were George Chesney and John Walker, engineers, natives of the United States.

The Mexican officers had arrived at Havana, to take possession of the runaway steamer "Democrata," but the crew who were in possession of the steamer, refused to surrender her. De Palermire, the city Treasurer of Havana, who is a defaulter to a large amount, has absconded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Steam ship *Emeu*, from Havre Dec. 28th, has arrived. The whole of Switzerland has organized in a union for defence. An appeal has been made to the women to furnish ambulances for the conveyances of the troops and supplies. The Emperor Napoleon has submitted to the Diet a proposition for amicable arrangments.

National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The National Agricultural Society have re elected Mr. Wilder President; they also elected one Vice President from each State, an Executive committee of seven, Mr. B. P. Poore Secretary, and Mr. B. B. French Treasuer. The next annual exhibtion is to be held at Louisville.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky introduced a resolution looking to the purchase of Mount Vernon for the place at a National Institution for the promotion of Agriculture. The resolution was adopted, and a committee of three appointed to ascertain the terms on which the property can be procured. The committee on agicultural statistics reported in favor of obtaining accurate statistics of the staple productions of the United States and recommending to the Governors of the States and territories to aid in the plan. The report and resolutions were adopted. The merits of the Chinese sugar cane were freely discussed. A resolution was passed that the society, in a body, wait upon and pay their respects to the President of the United States. The society then adjourned till to-morrow.

Congress.

WASHINGTON Jan. 15, 1857.—SENATE.—The committee on commerce reported a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire, providing therein that all wood work shall be removed certain distances from the furnaces and flues, and that the fire rooms shall be protected by iron. The bill if passed is to take effect one year from date of its passage. The revolutionary pension bill was passed, and after the transaction of some other business of little importance, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill relative to foreign coins, and providing for the coinage of new cent pieces. The tariff bill was then taken up, but the discussion that ensued had reference only to the slavery question.

There is a woman's "dress reform" convention in session at Candestota, New York, one object of which is stated to be to "*put down* low neck dresses." Many folks think them too low, now.

A WITTY BAKER.—The Alexandria *Gazette* relates the following of the founder of the house of A. Jamieson, in that city: "It used to be an anecdote of the elder Jamieson—a good and worthy gentleman, whom we well remember—that he once made a bet that George the Third had his name in his mouth every day. And sure enough, it turned out that the King, at his luncheon, invariably used the Alexandria cracker, with the well-known stamp 'A. Jamieson.'"

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The consideration of the revenue bill was resumed, but none of the sections were materially altered so far as they passed.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Several private bills of no public interest were iddefinitely postponed.

A bill to amend the law concerning Escheats, was taken up and so amended as to transfer all escheats from the University to the Literary Fund, for the benefit of the Common Schools. The bill then passed its third reading.

A bill to raise the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly, after some debate, was indefinitely postponed. Yeas 83, nays 22.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan 15th, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Boyd moved the special order of the day being the bill to amend the act chartering the N. C. Railroad be postponed until to morrow.—Adopted.

Mr. Houston presented a bill and memorial to amend the act incorporating the town of Stricklandsville, Duplin County. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Dillard introduced a bill to change the time for holding the County Courts in Chowan County.—The bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill concerning mortgages of personal estate. This bill provides for putting mortgages of personality on the same footing as mortgage of reality.

Mr. Lane moved to reconsider the vote passed on the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad. Mr. Christian moved to lay the motion on the table—rejected; yeas 19, nays 22. The motion to reconsider passed; yeas 26, nays 19.

Mr. Fonville offered a resolution that the Clerks and Reporters be furnished with a copy of Professor Emmon's survey of North Carolina.

The bill to charter the Stone Mountain and Deep Gap Turnpike Road was rejected; yeas 10, nays 23.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to extend the time for holding Superior Courts in Wake County.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, when this Assembly adjourns, it is expedient to meet again in November next, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. S. J. Jones introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint delegates to the Convention in Philadelphia, relating to the completion of the Washington Monument.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The consideration of the Revenue Bill was resumed; some amendments offered, and discussed until the hour of recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a resolution tendering the use of the Commons Hall to Dr. Hawks, on Friday evening, was adopted.

Mr. Siler offered a resolution concerning the Western Turnpike Road.

The following bills were introduced, read, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Martin, a bill to change the time for holding the County Courts of Ashe. Mr. Benbury, a bill to protect artizans and mechanics. Mr. Holmes, a bill to amend 28th section 70th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning attachments on steamboats, vessels, &c.

The unfinished business being the bill for improving Yepin River, it was taken up. Mr. Cox, of Perquimans, explained the object of the bill. After some debate it was rejected. Yeas 28, nays 64.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to authorize the raising of funds by lottery, to build a military academy.

Mr. Reeves' resolution, to expunge from the Journals of the House what is known as the Mexican preamble, was taken up. Mr. Reeves supported his resolution in a very eloquent speech. Mr. Outlaw moved to postpone until the 4th of March. Rejected. Yeas 45, nays 67. A motion to lay on the table was also rejected. Yeas 45, nays 58. Mr. Ferrebee spoke against the resolution, and made some reflections against the Democratic party for introducing it. Mr. Settle made an eloquent and very effective reply, and defended the Democratic party from the aspersions thrown upon it. Mr. Baxter opposed the resolution, and spoke until 12 o'clock, when the special order of the day being called up, an end was put to the debate for the present.

The bill for the improvement of the Trent river navigation was read. Mr. Cox, of Jones, supported the bill. Mr. Humphrey also supported the bill, from his own knowledge of its great importance, and urged the House to pass the bill. After an amendment was accepted from Mr. Benbury, the bill was rejected.—Yeas 39, nays 68.

The debate was resumed on Mr. Reeves' resolution, and a variety of amendments offered. A very warm debate ensued, and some strong political speeches were made. The usual hour of recess was postponed, and the discussion warmly supported. Several amendments, having no relation to the subject under debate, were offered by the Know-Nothing party, and the yeas and nays called upon every division, to stave off a decision. A motion made to indefinitely postpone, was rejected. Yeas 36, nays 62. A motion to adjourn is now under discussion. The House seems to be determined not to separate until the question is decided.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—The Revenue bill occupied the attention of the Senate the entire afternoon session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The debate on Mr. Reeves' resolution did not conclude until near seven o'clock, when the resolution was adopted as amended by Mr. Settle. The preamble on the original record to be surrounded by a black line, by the principle clerk, in the presence of the House. Thus amended, it passed its third reading, and was sent to the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Christian introduced a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. Fennell, a bill to repeal certain parts of the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Wilder, a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Raleigh.

Mr. Houston, a bill to incorporate the Kenansville Female Seminary.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the bill to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The following orders of the day were adopted:

The Bank of Goldsboro' on Tuesday next; the Bank of Lincolnton on same day.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved the Committee on Constitutional Reform be instructed to report on a bill they have under consideration. Mr. Hill moved to lay the motion on the table. Ayes 30, nays 11.

The Committee then reported a bill which takes the tax from white polls and places it on negroes.—Mr. Jones moved that the report be printed. Ayes 18, nays 22.

The Senate then took up the revenue bill which occupied the remainder of the session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Mann wished to amend the journal by inserting the name of Louis D. Wilson, instead of Louis D. Henry, which he had inserted by mistake, in his resolution offered yesterday. Mr. Bledsoe objected, as he had voted against the resolution on account of it containing the name of L. D. Henry, and he did not wish to be recorded as voting against a monument to L. D. Wilson. Mr. Blow stated he had pointed out the mistake at the time, but as the resolution was introduced for the purpose of delay, it ought not be amended. After some debate, Mr. Holmes moved to lay the motion on the table, adopted—yeas 52, nays 36.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Cape Fear.

Mr. Davidson moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill giving Escheatt to the Literary board for the benefit of Common Schools, which was rejected—yeas 15, nays 96.

A motion by Mr. Reeves to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the improvement of Trent river, was rejected.

The order of the day was taken up, being Mr. Shepherd's bill granting aid to the Western Railroad. Mr. Shepherd, (Mr. Badham in the Chair) offered several amendments, the principal of which are, when $50,000 are expended on the road, an equal sum shall be advanced by the State in bonds. The total cost of the road not to exceed $900,000, no more than $600,000 to be invested by the State, except by further legislation. He disclaimed any opposition to the River navigation, and made an able and argumentative appeal in favor of developing the resources of Deep river vally, by either Railroad or River improvements, and stated from high authority, that the arsenal of Fayetteville would be extended, if the General Government was assured that the present legislature would give facilities for conveying the mineral resources of Deep river valley to Fayetteville. Mr. Cotten supported the bill, not from inclination, but from the directions of his constituents.

Mr. Ferebee was inclined to favor the river improvement in preference to the Railroad.

Mr. Meares supported the bill to construct the Railroad, as one of which he could not entertain any doubt of success.

Mr. Humphrey moved to amend, by inserting a bill which provides for the extension of the road to Beaufort Harbor. Mr. Shepherd would not accept the amendment of Mr. Humphrey. Mr. Jones supported the amendment. Mr. Erwin was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original bill as introduced by Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Erwin spoke until the hour arrived for recess.

America as one of the Great Powers.

The *Journal des Debats* of December 23, in an article on the President's Message, signed by S. DeSacy, makes use of the following language:

The political relations between North America and Europe are daily developing themselves. Commerce is the sole cause; but what is the extent of the field which it occupies at this moment, and what subject does it not affect? The message mentions two subjects which indicate how America penetrates, day by day, deeper into the heart of European questions. The first is the question of the payment of the Sound Dues. Undoubtedly, at the instigation of American ship owners the government of the United States, taking here, contrary to custom, the initiative, made known to Denmark that it did not understand that the merchant flag of the United States was obliged to recognize these rights.

The cabinets of Europe have been compelled, to a greater or less extent, to follow the course of America on this point. In consequence of the policy of the cabinet at Washington, conferences have been held, negotiations have followed, and we are compelled to submit ourselves to the will of America. The sound dues, a feudal institution, for which no proportionate equivalent is returned, but respectable from its antiquity, will be abolished. So far as Europeans are concerned, it will be at the price of a considerable indemnity, but there is reason to believe that the Americans will escape without any indemnity.

The other subject, which has a more general import, in the abolition of the right of privateering in time of war, as well as a more exact definition of what constitutes a blockade. The Congress of Paris, by a resolution, which will redound in history to the honor of our age, as we well remember, rallied unanimously upon the principles of maritime right for which France, under the old regime and the first empire, had so urgently insisted. There will be no more letters of marque, and the neutral flag will be respected. The United States, taking the lead again in this path of progress and security for private property, have demanded that not only shall blockades be defined with the utmost exactness, thus doing away with all paper blockadges, but that vessels of war shall no longer exercise the right of making reprisals upon commerce. This complete assimilation between war on land and naval warfare, so far as private property is concerned, has received the assent of Russia, and, as we are informed by the message of President Pierce, that of the Emperor of the French, although the official solution of this new proposition is yet to take place. Under the present circumstances, on the question of the sound dues, the American Union, as we see, begins to exercise a remarkable influence on the definite divisions of the European cabinets. In fact it enters thus at once into concert with the powers in a manner most flattering to its self esteem and its reputation, for, as its flatterers will not tell it, its actions seem to imply a right of control or even a jurisdiction in cases of appeal.

The moment has come when we must ask ourselves if it does not concern the whole world that America should enter into the European system in an open and official manner. It is a great Christian power, whose relations have become inseparably connected with those of Europe, and which virtually fulfills the condition of possessing great military resources on sea and on land. It undoubtedly has distinct interests, but all great powers have them; and the state which has no special, well defined interests, with the resources to make them respected, will be, for that very reason, but a statellite to the others. But the American Union has also great and common interests with all of us. On the day on which she took her official place in the Congress of European powers, the peace of the world would have acquired one precious guarantee more, and could be secured against many accidents. For the Americans themselves this would be an incomparable advantage. If, up to this period, they have not entered into those political associations which obtain from time to time in the governments of great civilized states, it has been from causes which have ceased to exist. Formerly the United States were weak, distant and without exterior influence; at present they are strong, their exterior influences is becoming more apparent, and by the improved facilities of communication, they are now only a few days distant from us. For themselves, that isolation which might at first glance seem a charming position, is really filled with disadvantages which, at any given moment may turn into dangers.

A TRIFLING "CONDITION."—Among many indications of a return to wholesome sentiment on the subject of capital punishment in Massachusetts, is a recent communication in the Boston *Transcript*. Its general aim is sufficiently illustrated in the anecdote with which it concludes:

"I was somewhat amused by a pleasant story, reported of one of our worthy citizens, who was requested to sign a petition to save the neck of a convicted murderer. There was nothing in the case to distinguish it from the common average of bloody murders—the proof was clear and positive—the doctors had done their utmost to perplex the court, the jury and themselves, with all manner of madness, and the lawyers had labored in vain to establish the fact of insanity. The common sense of twelve honest jurymen had survived all these professional efforts, and the bloody scoundrel was sentenced to be hung. Then it was that one of those reverend peripatetics, who, in the opinion of some very good and wise men, are great nuisances, applied to my worthy friend for his signature to the petition to save the foul murderer from being hanged, when the following brief dialogue ensued:—'I have no objection to sign this petition, on one condition.' 'Your name will have great weight with the Governor and Council—what is the condition to which you refer?' 'That you will yourself be hanged in his stead.'"

MINISTER DUCKED IN THE SNOW.—A Rev. Mr. Dodge, who pretended to be a Baptist clergyman, was lately taken by the citizens of Grant county, Wisconsin, plunged naked into a snow bank, and afterwards taken out of town on a rail. He was otherwise maltreated, though not injured badly. The cause of this was an arrangement having been made by the aforesaid Mr. Dodge to elope with another man's wife, a respectable woman of the county, whereat the indignant people took the law into their own hands. So says the Lancaster Herald.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—Within a few days past four U. S. Senators have been elected for six years from the 4th of March next, viz: Stephen H. Mallory, dem., Fla.; Charles Sumner, repub., Mass.; James F. Simmons, repub., R. I.; and Simon Cameron, repub., Pennsylvania. The first two are re-elections; Mr. Simmons succeeded Mr. James, dem., and Mr. Cameron takes the place of Mr. Brodhead, dem. Mr. C. was formerly a democrat, and in 1845 was elected to serve out the unexpired term of the Hon. James Buchanan, who resigned to become President Polk's Secretary of State. He served till 1849, when he was succeeded by Hon James Cooper.

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR THE PACIFIC TRADE.—Early next summer there will be placed on the Pacific coast the largest steamship that has ever floated upon the waters of that ocean. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"She is now building by Stephen G. Bogert, in the Westervelt yard, at the foot of Houston street, and will register about 3,000 tons. The only approach that has been made to this among the Pacific steamers, has been by the Golden Age, of 2,400 tons."

Week before last, at the raising of a barn below Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a man named Jones, fell from the top of the building and was killed. A German, named Smith, insisted that if he had been active he might have saved himself. He ascended the building and advanced to the same place where the other had fallen from. "Now, den," says he, "dis de vay," and letting go his hold, he fell to the ground, and he now lies in bed with a broken back. His experiment failed, though he is not yet convinced that it wouldn't work, if rightly managed.

For the Journal.

On the Death of Capt. Thos. Marshall.

Thou art gone! the gay, the free,
The manly, frank and bold—
The heart which once beat merrily,
Is cheerless now and cold;
Insatiate death's relentless hand
Hath whelm'd thee in a foreign land—
Far from thy home, beyond the sea,
Is buried what remains of thee.

No anxious friend had'st thou there
To ease thy throbbing breast,
Nor wife's lips, with hallow'd prayer,
To calm thy soul to rest;
No son pressed thy dying hand,
Nor daughter, with attention bland,
To mitigate the tyrant's power
And soothe thee in thy dying hour.

For thee was toll'd no funeral knell,
For thee no requiem arose,
No sculptured marble is there to tell
The place of thy abode;
Perhaps some stranger shed a tear
While sadly looking on thy bier,
And weep thy lot, that thou shouldst roam
To die so far from friends and home.

Peace to thy manes; in friendship's breast
Is still a place for thee,
And tho' no more, yet should'st thou rest
Enshrined in memory.
Whil'st all who mark'd thy course on earth
Will bear true record of thy worth,
And weep thy lot that thou should'st roam
To die so far from friends and home.

S.

Interesting Statistics.

The following interesting official table has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report of the finances:

Real and Personal Wealth of the United States, 1856.

States.	Population.	Value of Property.
Alabama	335,192	$270,238,027
Arkansas	258,117	64,240,726
California	335,000	165,000,000
Connecticut	401,292	203,759,831
Delaware	97,295	30,466,924
Florida	110,725	49,461,461
Georgia	935,090	500,000,000
Illinois	1,242,917	333,237,474
Indiana	1,149,606	301,858,474
Iowa	325,013	110,000,000
Kentucky	1,066,537	411,000,198
Louisiana	600,257	270,425,000
Maine	623,862	131,128,186
Maryland	639,580	261,243,660
Massachusetts	1,133,123	597,936,995
Michigan	509,374	116,593,580
Mississippi	671,649	251,525,000
Missouri	831,215	223,948,731
New Hampshire	324,701	103,804,326
New Jersey	569,499	179,750,000
New York	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
North Carolina	921,852	239,603,372
Ohio	2,215,750	860,877,354
Pennsylvania	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Rhode Island	166,927	91,699,850
South Carolina	705,661	303,434,240
Tennessee	1,092,470	331,771,810
Texas	500,000	240,000,000
Vermont	325,206	91,165,680
Virginia	1,512,593	530,994,897
Wisconsin	552,109	87,500,000
District of Columbia	59,000	25,568,703
Minnesota	65,000	20,000,000
New Mexico	83,500	7,550,000
Oregon	36,000	7,775,000
Washington	5,500	1,650,000
Utah	39,000	4,250,000
Kansas	11,000	2,350,000
Nebraska	4,500	1,235,644
Total	26,964,312	9,817,611,072
Add for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of		1,500,000,000
Total wealth of the United States, 1856		11,317,611,072

In connexion with the above, we give the following list of the governors of the States and Territories for the year 1857:

States.	Governors.	Term Expires	Sal's.
Alabama	John A. Winston	Dec., 1857	$2,500
Arkansas	Elias N. Conway	Nov., 1858	1,800
California	J. Neely Johnson	Dec., 1857	10,000
Connecticut	Wm. T. Minor	May, 1857	1,100
Delaware	Peter F. Causey	Jan., 1858	1,333
Florida	M. S Perry	Oct., 1858	1,500
Georgia	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov., 1857	3,000
Illinois	Wm. H. Bissell	Jan., 1859	1,500
Indiana	A. P. Willard	Jan., 1859	1,400
Iowa	James W. Grimes	Dec., 1857	1,000
Kentucky	Charles S. Morehead	Aug., 1857	2,500
Louisiana	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan., 1858	6,000
Maine	Samuel Wells	Jan., 1858	1,500
Maryland	T. Watkins Ligon,	Jan., 1860	3,600
Massachusetts	Henry J Gardner	Jan., 1858	3,500
Michigan	K. S. Bingham	Jan., 1859	1,500
Mississippi	John J. McRea	Jan., 1858	3,000
Missouri	Trusten Polk	Dec., 1858	2,000
New Hampshire	Ralph Metcalf	June, 1857	1,000
New Jersey	Wm. A. Newell	Jan., 1859	1,800
New York	John A. King	Jan., 1859	4,000
North Carolina	Thomas Bragg	Jan., 1859	2,000
Ohio	Salmon P. Chase	Jan., 1858	1,800
Pennsylvania	James Pollock	Jan., 1858	3,000
Rhode Island	Wm. W. Hoppin	May, 1857	1,000
South Carolina	R. F. W. Alston	Dec., 1858	3,500
Tennessee	Andrew Johnson	Oct., 1857	2,000
Texas	E. M. Pease	Dec., 1857	3,000
Vermont	Ryland Fletcher	Oct., 1857	750
Virginia	Henry A. Wise	Jan., 1860	5,000
Wisconsin	Coles Bashford	Dec., 1857	1,200
Territories.			
Oregon	William L. Currie		3,000
Minnesota	Willis A. Gorman		2,500
New Mexico	David Merriwether		2,500
Utah	Brigham Young		2,500
Washington	Isaac J. Stevens		2,500
Nebraska	Mark W. Izard		2,600
Kansas	John W. Geary		2,500

Pennsylvania United States Senator.

The two branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania met in joint convention yesterday, and proceeded to the election of a United States senator in the place of Hon. Richard Brodhead, whose terms of office expires on the 4th of March next. On the first ballot Gen. Simon Cameron was elected by a majority of two votes. The vote stood:

General Cameron,	67
Col. J. W. Forney,	58
General Foster,	7

In the senate Mr. Browne entered a protest against the legality of the election of senator on account of a teller not having been elected at least one day prior to the election.—*Union 14th inst.*

The Mouths of the Mississippi.

Messrs. Craig and Righter, with whom a contract was made by the War Department, for deepening the channels of the mouths of the Mississippi river, are preparing to commence their work immediately. The contract requires that the work on the two "Passes" shall be completed in ten and fifteen months, respectively, from the 15th of November last—for which the contractors are to receive $225,000. After that, they are to keep the channels open for four years and a half, at the rate of $8,000 per annum. The New Orleans *Delta* says:

"The passes widen as they debauch into the Gulf, and bars are formed at their mouths. Just above the bar, it is proposed to establish two breakwaters, on each side, announcing at each bank and converying towards the centre until within three thousand feet of each other, the proposed width of the channel, though the contract requires only three hundred feet width. These breakwaters are to be composed of piles. The apertures between the piles, though not sufficient to effect the current, will be large enough to admit deposits, which will gradually form a bank to still strengthen the breakwaters. Three miles above the breakwater is the Southwest Pass the bar is are, say three thousand feet apart, and the channel forty-five feet deep. The breakwaters, it is calculated, by centralizing the current will have nearly the same effect as if the width three miles above was continued down to the end of the breakwaters, which extend into the bar, on the outer side of which the water is over fifty feet deep. This would necessarily remove the bar, making a channel of more than twenty feet deep, and three thousand feet wide, and washing the mud out into such a depth that it would be long before a new bar would offer serious obstruction."

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—We learn from "Porter's Spirit," that Mr. Ten Broeck's American stable in England has met with misfortunes. "Lecompte" has given way in his forelegs to such a degree that he will not be able to start in a race the coming season, and it is doubtful if he will ever be fit to appear upon the turf. "Prioress" is suffering from spring-halt, and the entire weight of supporting his country's racing fame rests upon "Pryor," who has also been ailing in his feet. At last accounts, Pryor was "all right," and high hopes are entertained that he will be in fit state to distinguish himself when the bugle brings him to the scene. These mishaps to the American horses were occasioned by being put in training too soon after a long sea voyage, and before they had become acclimated.

SYDNEY SMITH said he heard of a clergyman who went jogging along the road till he came to a turnpike.

"What is to pay?"

"Pay, sir, for what?" asked the turnpike man.

"Why, for my horse, to be sure."

"Your horse, sir, what horse? There is no horse, sir."

"No horse?" said he, suddenly looking down between his legs; "God bless me! I thought I was on horseback!"

The New Navy Reform Law.

The following is a copy of the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress in relation to the navy. It only requires the signatures of the President (which, it is said, it will probably receive) to become a law. It will be perceived that it accords a year's pay to those officers who were so unfortunate as to lose position in the service through the action of the late navy reform board, and who may not be restored in accordance with the provisions of this bill:

Section 1. That, upon the written request, made within ninety days after the passage hereof, or within thirty days after the return of any officer absent from the U. States at the time of the passage of this act, provided he shall return within one year after the passage of this act, by any officer of the navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of the 28th of Feb, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the said court shall in their finding report whether the said officer, if he has been dropped from the rolis of the navy, ought to be restored, and, if restored, whether to the active list or the reserved list, and if to the latter, whether on leave of absence or furlough pay; and in case the officer making the written request, as aforesaid, shall have been placed on the reserved list, then the court, on their finding, shall report whether the said officer ought to be restored to the active list, or, if not restored, whether he ought to remain on the retired list on leave of absence, or furlough pay; and the finding of the court shall, in all cases, be submitted to the President of the United States, and if approved by him, in the case of a dropped officer, where restoration has been recommended, such officer may be nominated by the President to the Senate for restoration to the service, according to the finding of the court as approved by him; and in the case of a retired officer, the finding of the court, when approved by the President, shall be conclusive; and such officer shall be restored to the active list, to occupy that position and rank in the navy which he would have occupied had he not been retired under the action of the late naval board; or he shall remain upon the retired list on leave of absence on furlough pay, according to the finding of the court, as approved by the President. Provided, That the officers so restored or placed on the re